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P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.Telephone Calls.
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House.

If our Bynum carries out his threat he
may be known by the unique name of the
"burnt-grass statesman."

The burnt district will have a rival in
the burnt-grass congressional district
after Mr. Bynum has visited the hay
fields with his torch.

Does any man of sense believe that
the mass of intelligent people who are
engaged in business, and do not make
politics a trade, will not sustain the
House in an attempt to break up filibustering
not only in this Congress but in
future ones, no matter which party is in
power?

The sudden calamity which has fallen
upon the family of Secretary Tracy not
only casts a gloom over Washington and
New York, but over the entire country.
No such distressing and shocking misfortune
has ever occurred in Washington,
or, indeed, to a family in the country
so well known.

The mossbacks who were induced to
read the statement of Speaker Reed,
because the Sentinel put the head-line
"Reed's Defense" over his arraignment
of the Democratic members, failed to
see just where the defense came in. The
Sentinel should be careful not to entice
the faithful into reading the truth. It
may strike in.

MR. CARLISLE might have spared him-
self the trouble of making any statement
of the Democratic side of the House con-
troversy. The people understand the
true issue, and even so able a man as
Mr. Carlisle cannot begot it. The ma-
jority must rule, and the wheels of legis-
lation must not be blocked by a revolu-
tionary faction.

The organ of Elder Thomas, who
thought he was a candidate for United
States Senator in Ohio, says that "he
will be a Democrat when some who now
profess that honorable name may have
deserted the Democratic banner." Is
this an intimation that Mr. Brice may
leave the Democracy after having secured
the senatorship?

EX-MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON, of
Chicago, although a Democrat, fully sus-
tains the position and rulings of Speaker
Reed on the ground that the minority
should not be allowed to obstruct legis-
lation by being conveniently "absent,"
when the members are actually in their
seats. He says he always advocated such
a ruling when he was in Congress, and
was sorry it had not been made by a
Democratic Speaker.

Now that the Supreme Court has af-
firmed the constitutionality of the Ed-
munds-Tucker Idaho test oath, that
Territory will, no doubt, be soon ad-
mitted to the Union, and another State
take its place in the Republican column.
The Constitution recently adopted by
Idaho is intended to prevent polygamous
Mormons from voting, and the court
decides that, polygamy being a crime, a
State has the right to impose penalties
for the offense. The Mormons are all
Democrats, while a majority of the gen-
tles are Republicans.

A WELL-KNOWN citizen of Indiana, of
German birth, who keeps informed re-
garding the movements in his native land,
on being asked how he accounted for the
fact that the emigration from that
country to the United States had fallen
off from 210,000 in 1881 to 95,000 in 1889,
replied: "To the influence of the eco-
nomic changes which were made in 1879,
when its revenue system was changed to
a protective basis. The change has
increased the sources of employment so
that the people of Germany are not com-
pelled to go to other lands to earn their
bread."

ONE object of the Democrats in usurp-
ing the office of Lieutenant-governor in
Ohio is to guard against the contingency
of the Republicans tying the Senate by
winning in an election which takes place
day-to-day to fill a vacancy caused by death.
The election occurs in the district com-
posed of the counties of Brown and
Clermont. The district was carried last
fall by the Democrats, but the prospect
of the Republicans carrying it now is
such that the Democracy determined to
make their majority secure, in case of a
tie, by stealing the lieutenant-governor-
ship. It is a grand old party.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND thinks "the
people are beginning to realize that the
party which persists in a course hostile
to their interests is their enemy, and
that the party which is fighting to give
them what they want is their friend, no
matter if it does contain some confeder-

ate brigadiers." This is the great
man's way of assuming that protection
of American industry is hostile to the
interests of the people, while the de-
struction of American manufactures and
the substitution of foreign ones is what
the people want. What does he know
about the wants and wishes of the peo-
ple, anyhow? When and where did he
learn it?

BUSINESS AND FILIBUSTERING.

Our Washington correspondent says the
business men of New York and other parts
of the country are being heard from in
regard to the filibustering course of the
Democrats. Irrespective of party they
condemn such tactics. They do not be-
lieve in that kind of politics. Business
men, as a rule, are not partisan, and do
not take much interest in politics unless
some great question is involved. They
regard politics from a business stand-
point, and with special reference to the
effect on business. They cannot see any
sense in wasting public time and money,
and keeping business in a state of sus-
pense and apprehension for the sake of
a supposed party advantage. Still less
do they approve in any party the dog-
in-the-manger policy by which a minor-
ity, unable to legislate itself, tries to
prevent a majority from legislating. In
so far as business men take any interest
in politics they believe in the majority
ruling. This is the American idea and
the common sense view. Thousands of
business men who hardly take interest
enough in politics to vote would
shoulder a musket, if necessary,
to vindicate the principle of majority
rule. They do not know nor care
much about party platforms or political
movements, but they know a majority is
more than a minority, that the only
alternative to majority rule is revolu-
tion, and that if popular government
means anything at all it means that the
majority must rule and the minority
submit. No amount of hair-splitting
or quibbling can obscure this idea. The
recent course of the Democrats in Con-
gress has been in direct contravention
of it, and has been such a wanton waste
of time and money that it is not sur-
prising to learn that business men are
condemning it. Vast interests are de-
pending on the legislation of this Con-
gress. Questions of vital importance
are pending, relative to the economic
and financial policy of the government,
to our foreign and domestic trade, to
banking and currency, to production
and transportation. In the eyes of busi-
ness men these are more important than
the claim of Democrats to be present in
their seats without being counted.

THE VOORHEES-GRAY DICKER.

The Voorhees-Gray treaty recalls the
ancient transaction in which a person
who did not own the earth sought to
tempt another by taking him up into a
high mountain and offering him all the
kingdoms thereof in return for his
worship and allegiance. Happily for
mankind the scheme did not succeed.
In the present case the parties only pro-
pose to divide political honors in In-
diana, Governor Gray relinquishing his
claim and aspirations to the senatorship
to Mr. Voorhees in consideration of the
latter's falling down and worshipping
him as the coming man for Vice-presi-
dent. This is a very pretty scheme on
paper and might work well if either of
them had any goods to deliver. But the
proposed combine and divide is too specu-
lative. It shows a reckless disregard
of the injunction to "first catch your
hare," and suggests unpleasant com-
parisons with the story of the milk-
maiden who came to grief by counting her
chickens before they were hatched. In as-
suming to make the political honors of the
State the subject of a private parlor
trade Messrs. Voorhees and Gray show
a childlike faith in the power of the
gerrymander and an abiding reliance on
the efficacy of Democratic good schemes
more creditable to the implicity of their
trust than to the soundness of their
wisdom. When it comes to catching the
hare the race will not be to them alone,
and it is highly probable they will not
be called upon to assist in the cooking.
The prospect of Indiana's becoming
safely and permanently Republican was
never so good as it is at present, and
one of the most pleasing features of the
prospect is the hope it presents of the
permanent retirement of such political
trickers and tricksters as Messrs. Voor-
hees and Gray.

AN HISTORIC QUORUM.

The convention which framed the Con-
stitution of the United States sat in
Philadelphia, and completed its labors
Sept. 17, 1787. The Constitution which
it proposed had first to be submitted to
the Continental Congress, in session at
New York, which was to refer it to the
several States or colonies for considera-
tion. The Assembly of Pennsylvania was
in session at the time, in Philadel-
phia, and Franklin, so zealous was he to
have the Constitution ratified, took a
copy of it to that body and urged it to
pass a resolution calling a State conven-
tion to consider its ratification, as the
session was near its close. It was, how-
ever, deemed better to await the recep-
tion of the proposed Constitution from
the Congress in New York. Finally it
was agreed to vote on the resolution,
calling a convention Sept. 28, the mes-
sage from New York having arrived in
the meantime with the official communi-
cation. When the Assembly met it was
found that only forty-seven members
were present, which was two short of a
quorum; nineteen members were op-
posed to the Constitution—State-rights
men and anti-Federalists, in short,
Democrats. The Sergeant-at-arms was
sent out for them, but the deserters
would not heed his authority. It looked
as if the effort to secure the early ratifi-
cation of the Constitution would have
to be abandoned. Philadelphia, which
was in favor of the Constitution, was
greatly excited, and, according to Ban-
croft, a body of "reputable citizens"
broke into a house where two of these
deserters were concealed, carried them
by force to the hall of the Assembly,
and held them in their seats while the
roll on the adoption of the resolution
was called; and, a quorum being pres-
ent, it was declared to be adopted. The
convention met at an early day, and

Pennsylvania was one of the first States
to ratify the Constitution.

It is probable that if the deserting
minority had been permitted to defeat
the action of the large majority, the
Constitution would not have been
adopted at that time, as the influence of
the early action of the great State of
Pennsylvania was of the utmost im-
portance in determining its fate. The
history of this incident may be found in
"Bancroft's History of the Constitution,"
Vol. II, page 240. There is little doubt
that Franklin incited these "reputable
citizens" to make a quorum and urged
the Assembly to act with a quorum thus
made. He was undoubtedly denounced
at the time by those who subsequently
became the opponents of Washington's
administration and were Democrats, as
a despot and revolutionist.

A FALLACY OF THEORISTS.

One of the fallacies of free-trade the-
orists is that a balance of foreign trade
in favor of the United States is rather
to be deplored than rejoiced over. They
hold that when we sell more than we
buy it is an indication that our people
either are unable to purchase what they
should have or that the protective tariff
prevents them from purchasing in
Europe as much as they would, the the-
ory being that when A sells to B a cer-
tain value of merchandise he must take
his pay in what B produces, to be pros-
perous. Every practical man knows that
this theory is absurd, because he un-
derstands that when a man returns
from the markets to which he has car-
ried his product with as much of the
products of others as he wishes, and the
balance in money, he is in a thrifty con-
dition, because he has an accumulation.
The mechanic who finds money in his
pocket at the end of the month, after
paying all his bills, is certainly better
off than the one who finds that he lacks
a dollar or two in order to be square
with the world. The same is
true of nations. Those which re-
ceive more of the products of
other nations than they sell them,
will be compelled to draw upon
other resources to pay the balance.
Great Britain, it is true, buys more than
it sells, but it has a vast income from
the carrying trade and from the di-
vidends on the securities of other nations,
which its people hold, which enables
that country to pay the adverse balance
and have something left. On the other
hand, when the balance is against us,
we must pay it in coin or securities
of which we have little.

The attitude of those who see disad-
vantage in a state of trade which draws
money from the Bank of England to ship
to us, to pay a balance due us in the
exchange of merchandise, shows the weak-
ness of a class of would-be teachers of
economics who adhere to pure theory
and reject common sense, experience and
statistics.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and
Courier is gratified to hear that the
Superintendent of the Census will not
attempt to appoint a partisan board of
supervisors in South Carolina, but will
select men who are best qualified for the
duties. It is fair to assume that if the
News were to have the appointment, no
man who is not a Democratic voter
would have a place on the list, since the
man who is not permitted to vote as he
chooses and is denied the right to have
his vote counted, cannot be qualified for
any position. The census is taken
mainly to afford a basis for the ap-
portionment of Representatives in Congress
among the several States. As one-half
the population in South Carolina is de-
nied any participation in electing repre-
sentatives, the disfranchised class should
not be recorded in the census and rep-
resentation should be based entirely upon
the white population. That idea of an
enumeration which would be in accord-
ance with the spirit of the Constitution
would reduce the number of Representa-
tives from South Carolina one-half and
in other States very largely. Can the
News and Courier object to ignoring the
colored people in the census after deny-
ing them the right to vote?

The amusing Washington correspond-
ent of the Louisville Courier-Journal
says that, in spite of Speaker Reed's
apparent imperturbability, he is really much
worried over the abuse heaped upon him
by the Democrats, and that "what makes
him more angry than anything is the
fact that the lack of respect which is
now his portion will always be with
him, and no matter how long he may be
in Congress, he will never be treated
with other than disrespect by his polit-
ical opponents." The idea of Mr. Reed's
fearing Democratic attacks when he is
free to repel them is very funny. The
classic story of "Rab and His Friends"
describes how the big English mastiff
stood still and quivered while a fiery
little dog in a phrensy of rage throttled
and worried him. The mastiff was muzzled
and could not open his mouth. But
when a bystander cut the strap that
held the muzzle he gave his head a shake
that sent the muzzle flying, then there
was a momentary mist in the air, a single
snap of his jaws, and the venturesome
little dog that had been worrying him
was dead. Mr. Reed is muzzled.

MR. JENKS, George A. Jenks, Jenks,
the man who was Solicitor-general un-
der the Cleveland administration—Jenks
says he has recently had occasion to
study the leading judicial decisions cov-
ering the chief points involved in the
House controversy, and has no doubt
whatever that the position of the De-
mocracy will be sustained by the courts.
It is gratifying to know that Jenks has
no doubts, but there is also some satis-
faction to be derived from the circum-
stance that the Jenks party is not laying
down the law for the country at this
time.

THE NEW YORK Post, with an air
feeling intensely sarcastic, asks if the
Indianapolis Journal favors an amend-
ment to the Constitution of the United
States under which the federal govern-
ment may interfere in Indiana when-
ever a "White Cap" outrage occurs.
Well, that depends. If the time shall
ever come when the State and local
authorities make no effort to suppress
such outrages, worse things might hap-
pen than interference in behalf of help-

less citizens by the strong arm of the
federal government. Such worse things,
for instance, as a growing indifference
on the part of a ruling minority to the
welfare of their fellow-creatures, and
an avowed determination to keep a
weak and inoffensive class down, even
if the process involve wholesale murder
and robbery. Indiana could well afford
to take her chances under a law per-
mitting such interference for the sake
of the emancipation it would secure to
the South.

HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Vir-
ginia, was long counted as one of the
ablest lawyers in the House, certainly
the best on the Democratic side. On the
27th of January, 1880, he offered the
following amendment to the rules:

Amend Rule 8 by inserting after Clause
1 the following:

Wherever a quorum fails to vote on any
question, and objection is made for that
cause there shall be a call of the House, and the
yeas and nays on the pending question shall, at the
same time, be ordered. The clerk shall call the
roll, and each member, as he answers to his
name, shall be brought before the House under the
proceedings of the call of the House, shall vote
on the pending question. If those voting on the
question, and those who are present and decline
to vote, shall together make a majority of the
House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum
is constituted, and the pending question shall be
decided as a majority of those voting shall ap-
pear.

Mr. Tucker, Mr. Blackburn of Ken-
tucky, Mr. McLane of Maryland, after-
wards minister to France, and other
Democrats, advocated the amendment.
At present the House is not acting under
its own rules, but under general parlia-
mentary law, which clearly justifies the
Speaker's position.

THE corresponding secretary of the
Bedroom party, which is the name given
to the Indiana Tariff-reform League to
abbreviate its title to its actual dimen-
sions, is reported to have written the
following epistle to the chairman of the
Union county Democratic convention,
whose members formed a local branch
of the league as a part of the regular
exercises:

Sir—What could you have been thinking
of when you turned your convention into
a bazaar of the Indiana Tariff-reform
League? Such an idiotic blunder I
never heard of. You need the services of a
couple of fool-killers with new clubs. Good
evening. Did you never hear that the league
is advertised as a non-partisan affair? Did
not your member of the State committee
warn you that the non-partisan dodge was
a mere disguise to the end that a few
alleged Republicans may be enticed into
the association and led to vote the Demo-
cratic ticket? You have not only let the
clerk of the bazaar, but you have put a bell
on her. A few more such stupid blunders
and the purpose of the Indiana Tariff-reform
League, as an annex of the Demo-
cratic party, will be worse than lost. Now,
keep quiet about your blunder, and do not
have a second meeting until your ridicu-
lous proceeding has been forgotten, and
in the future do exercise a little sense, if
you have any. These are critical times.

COUNT, Mr. Speaker, count with care,
Count every Democrat in his chair;
Brains or no brains, count him there,
Whether he howl or whether he swear,
Even though his clothes he tear.
You keep count and oblige the orator,
Do not sweat nor turn a hair.
Keep good control of your temper
And count every Democrat in his chair;
Rip, and roar, and filibuster—
But all the same you count them there.

The Louisville Commercial, commenting
on the Journal's explanation of the origin
of the term "blue-grass," says it is "only
supported by the fact that some kind of
grass resembling blue-grass grows in In-
diana, where there is no blue limestone." The
assumption of the Commercial that
blue-grass is confined to Kentucky and to
the blue-limestone region is not supported
by facts. There is a belt of counties across
central Indiana which produce as fine a
natural growth of blue-grass as any in Ken-
tucky. As to blue-grass products, it may
be news to the Commercial that Indiana
has nearly, if not quite, as many thorough-
bred short-horn cattle as Kentucky, and is
likely at no distant day to contest the palm
with her in speed-horses. It is a mistake to
suppose that Kentucky has a monopoly of
blue-grass.

The stories of Mrs. Parnell's poverty
are getting a trifle tiresome. The public has
a sympathy for her in her poverty and dis-
tress, and when it is made known beyond
doubt that no assistance is to be expected
from her relatives, charity will again,
doubtless, extend a hand. But, accepting
her statement that Charles Stewart Parnell
is unable to provide for her, the public
would like to know why the son who owns
that immense Georgia peach orchard, that
the papers tell about, does not come to the
rescue? It looks a little as though those
who repeat the calls for contributions in the
old lady's behalf were reaping the benefits
themselves.

Boston papers are talking a great deal
about "sloyd." Numerous teachers in that
city are giving instructions in "sloyd," and
the praise of it is enthusiastic. Upon in-
vestigation by the ignorant, "sloyd" is dis-
covered to be the Swedish term for manual
training, and the sloyd schools are
nothing more nor less than manual train-
ing or industrial schools. Out West the
English language is still good enough for
all ordinary purposes, and when the people
here mean manual training they say manual
training.

A CABLEGRAM says a consignment of 2,000
mummies from Egypt is on the way to Lon-
don to an English firm of dealers in nitrates
and guano. They are to be pulverized and
used as fertilizers. Thus the bones of one
of the Pharaohs or a belle of Cambysee's
time may be used to fertilize the turnip
patch of an English farmer. Perhaps
Shakespeare foresaw something like this
queer metamorphosis when he said, "Why
may not imagination trace the noble dust of
Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-
hole?"

MR. PARNELL has compromised his libel
suit against the London Times, receiving
£5,000 damages. Without intending to re-
flect on the Irish leader's past course, it is
to be hoped that at least a portion of this
money will be forwarded to his aged mother
at Bordentown, N. J., whose extremely de-
stitute condition has been a matter of much
comment and sympathy within the past
few months.

SINCE the Marquis de Mores drew blood
on his man, European duellists are likely to
exercise hereafter a little discriminating
judgment in the distribution of their chal-
lenges, and steer clear of men who have
had the advantage of a few years' experi-
ence on the Western plains of the United
States. They usually learn from the cow-
boys that shooting-scrapes mean business.

ONE young man at Charleston, S. C.,
horsewhipped another for good and suffi-
cient reasons, and is now challenged to
fight a duel. The proper way to answer it
would be with a second dose of the same
medicine.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, speaks
of the people who elected him as "subjects

of the State," and there is a burst of wrath-
ful indignation that re-echoes from the
banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the
classic Kaw. You may wish with impunity
that the Missouri Democrat an "object," or an
"article," but a "subject," never!

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SENATOR-ELECT BRICE is rated at \$6,500-
000 and weighs 155 pounds.
MRS. LANGTRY boasts of having a "pure
silver bath-tub," the only one in the
world.

F. MARION CRAWFORD has a very hand-
some face. He wears a mustache and beard.
He is rapidly growing bald.

CAPTAIN COOK, the new Door-keeper of
the Kentucky House, is seven feet high and
weighs 200 pounds. The goose of the man
he falls on is considered cooked.

JOHN H. APPELGATE, of Asbury Park,
made \$40,000 by inventing a machine for
lasting shoes. The man who invents a way
to make shoes last will get about \$40,000.

MRS. ALEXANDER McVEIGH MILLER, who
lives near Alderson, in Greenbrier county,
West Virginia, is said to draw an annual
salary of \$6,000 from a weekly paper for
stories and other literary work.

LYMAN TRENBULL, ex-Governor, ex-Sec-
retary of State, ex-Supreme Judge, ex-
member of Congress and ex-United States
Senator, is still practicing law in Chicago
at the age of seventy-seven. He is in good
health, and his legal ability is as great as
ever.

"POSTABLE" is a sweetly expressive word
lately derived in England to denote any
trifle weighing less than four pounds,
and, therefore, capable of being sent by
post. A folding flower-pot stand, eight
feet high when open, is the latest little
ornament of this sort.

The last Sultan of Turkey was accus-
tomed to shut himself up with a negro
slave and his favorite wife in a secret room
of his palace and there gloat over his treas-
ures. Plunging his arms in a heap of gold
dust and letting it slip through his fingers
seemed to give him more satisfaction than
gazing on his pile of jewels.

W. H. MALLOCK, author of "Is Life Worth
Living" has established a bureau in Lon-
don where men who have no engagements
for an evening may register themselves as
"disengaged diners," and there may be
sought by hostesses who have invited four-
teen, but whom an unlucky chance has set
struggling through fear of having thirteen
at table.

JAMES McNEIL WHISTLER, who is about
to visit America after an absence of thirty
years, wears elongated curls brushed back
behind his ears. He is a lank-built, promi-
nent-chinned man of eccentric manner,
with a rat-tail mustache, and was born in
the shanties some fifty-five years ago,
but lives in London, where he is reckoned
among the "characters."

MISS DINAH MULLOCK (Mrs. Craik), the
novelist, gave her literary pension of \$1,000
per annum for a number of years to Dr.
Westland Marston, the father of the re-
cently deceased blind poet, Philip Bourke
Marston. On her death the pension lapsed,
and it is said that Henry Irving then vol-
unteered to continue the allowance, and
until the death of the recipient, a few
weeks ago.

The Queen of England's granddaughter,
who is now known as the Duchess of Fife,
has turned out to be one of the most demo-
cratic young persons in Great Britain. She
wanders about the streets all day with her
husband, looking into the shop windows,
hailing all sorts of oddities and curiosities
she goes to the theater, instead of occupy-
ing the royal box, she sits down in the stalls
among the commoners.

The government of India has been com-
pelled by law to purchase three copies of
each new book issued in the country, and
it has been discovered that a practice has
grown up of printing new books simply for
the sake of the sale of those three copies,
for which any price within reason could be
paid. In 1880 he was sent to the United
States to see that the law was not broken,
and hereafter the publishers will have
to present the copies to the government.

JOHN RUSKIN's insanity takes a trouble-
some form at times. When he becomes
frantic at night he jumps out of bed and
smashes all the windows in his room. One
day when he was very quiet, he was seen
sneaking away to the garden, and there he
suddenly appeared, took the brush from
his hand, and began to dab her dress with
paint, and designing a costume far more
fantastic than any she had ever depicted in
her popular sketches.

THE Khedive is much in love with his
wife, who wears a modern costume, while
their children dress like Americans. The
Khedive, as she is called, has her harem,
but she is not very strict. She is ac-
companied wherever she goes out to ride
or drive by some of her numerous
eunuchs, and she keeps up a big establish-
ment separate from that of the King. Their
love for each other and the example of the
Khedive in having but one wife is catch-
ing, and many of the older noble Arab gen-
tles are following it.

ONE of the most daring journeys ever un-
dertaken was finished at Paris, recently,
and finished disastrously for the journeyer.
A man named Shermann Zeitung en-
countered himself in a big wooden box which
he had marked "Statuary," "Fragile,"
"This side up with care," etc. This box
was shipped to Paris, and Zeitung, having
been of good faith with him, was sent to
Paris, and was lifted out on the freight plat-
form at the end of his journey. He did not
wait long enough, but in his eagerness
to get out he covered off and jumped out of
the box into the arms of a railway guard,
who had been greatly puzzled by the queer
sounds that came from it. As the consign-
ment was not permitted to be opened, Zeitung
was promptly arrested as a swindler.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

It is a sort of Christian science hocus-
pocus when a Democratic member of Con-
gress sprays over his seat, and, in the
same time, declares he is somewhere else.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE Republican party will never fulfill
its mission until it has firmly expressed
its opinion upon the people of all sections of the coun-
try the sovereign right of the majority to
rule.—Cleveland Leader.

UNLESS human nature can be changed, or
the system of the spoils to the victor can be
abolished, these quadrennial "tows" and
heartburnings, and quarrels between the
President and Senators will not only con-
tinue, but grow worse.—Chicago Tribune.

It tends to common sense to be in ac-
cordance with the spirit, and as far as
can be defined, the letter of parliamentary law
—that the minority of a deliberative body
shall not be permitted to obstruct a quorum
feat its business by a policy of wanton
factiousness.—Troy Times.

WE do not believe there is a candid Demo-
crat on the floor of the House who does
not believe that Speaker Reed's change in
counting a quorum is necessary, and if a
Democratic majority is ever elected this
will be proved by their prompt adoption of
the new policy.—Philadelphia Press.

WHILE our dear Democratic friends are
wrangling and twisting, and claiming one
principle of action here and another and to-
tally different one there, the Republican
party is calmly pursuing its way in peace,
and will in good time accomplish its ends,
because it is right, and the people of the
country will sustain it.—Philadelphia In-
quirer.

WE hope to see the majority adopt a spe-
cial rule authorizing the Speaker to report
to the House the names of members present,
but not voting, such members to be counted
for the purpose of determining a quorum.
We know of no better issue upon which a
party can appeal to the public than that of
the right of a majority to rule.—Boston
Advertiser.

It is no longer safe or proper to seat weak
men in city councils. The community
which does that may expect to pay dearly
for it. No risk is justifiable when there is
so much at stake. The people should make
it a point to place all city business in the
hands of thoroughly competent and reli-
able men—citizens who are recognized com-
mercial and moral excellence, who can neither
be bribed nor deceived.—St. Louis Globe-
Democrat.

HOWEVER bitter may be the antagonism
which is felt among Southern Democrats
toward the negro as a citizen and a voter, every